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Hemorrhagic states
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fever.

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of the Hemorrhagic States of fever.

I am not singular in including hemorrhages among febrile diseases. Dr Cullen has done so before me. Chills - heat thirst, and a quick or frequent pulse generally attend them.

Previously to my entering upon the case of these states of fever I shall deliver the following propositions.

1 All hemorrhages when they occur spontaneously are preceded by debility in the arterial system in common with all other general diseases.

2 This debility is induced by all the causes which induce fever, and by the ingestion of aliment, exceeding cesta, or exertions, or in other words, the chyle poetic organs exceeding in their strength the vessels which convey blood out of the body. It occurs also at puberty from the cessation of growth.

3 From these causes, a pectora is induced in the blood vessels. It has been divided

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into plethora ad modum & plethora ad spatum.
The first includes & excepts of blood from the re-
tancy of the blood vessels - the 2nd includes
from the Corp. or death of a limb. Persons after
amputations generally become plethoric.

4 This Plethora is seated at before 3d in the
Arteries, and after it in the veins. I took
notice of this formerly, and mentioned Dr
Wintingham's Exp to prove it. viz: the arte-
ries being weaker & more distensible than the
veins before 3d, & vice versa afterwards.

5 ^{Plethora &} Hemorrhages of course occur from
hemorrhages generally in the arteries
in early life. They are from the nose, and
lungs. When the plethora is transferred to
the veins, hemorrhages occur from the
liver, stomach, and in hemorrhoidal vessels
& in the brain. The hemorrhage from
the uterus occurs during the existence of
plethora in arteries & veins. But to these

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remarks there are ³ many exceptions, for
we sometimes see hemorrhages from the
veins in young people, & from the arteries
in people advanced in life. The ~~arteries~~^{Vessels} from
whence hemorrhages issue is always prepared
for them by more or less local debility.

Dr Stahl has divided hemorrhages into
active and passive ^{& Dr Cullen has followed him in this division.} & I reject the terms (with
but one exception) altogether, for I deny
the existence of ~~the~~ passive hemorrhage.
I shall divide them agreeably to my
theory of the thirty of fever ~~into~~ as I have
done all the other states of fever, into
hemorrhages of strong, weak morbid
action. They may both be known by the
state of the pulse, and ~~other~~ when this is silent,
by the general condition of the system taken
from all the signs of disease formerly mentioned.

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The only proprie hemorrhage that I admit
is that which takes place from trifling Wounds
without fever. & I have ^{seen} ~~seen~~ ^{been} consulted in
several cases of it, and have heard of its prevailing every
branch of 3 or 4 families. Dr Otto has
described it in a late number of the New
York Medical Repository. It seems to arise
from an original & congenial defect
in the texture of the blood vessels, or from
some fault in the blood, which indisposes
it to form the Coagulum which often
stops the mouth of a bleeding vessel. I
once I believe ~~as~~ cured it by tonics parti-
cularly by large doses of Bask.

The remote & exciting causes of
hemorrhages are general, & partial. That
one great heat & cold — The soldiers of the
British & French armies ^{under the burning sun of} Egypt were
often affected with a bleeding at the nose

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in their Marches & Encampments ¹⁵
I have seen it indeed in a tailor in this city by
late ~~long~~ ~~long~~ sitting with his back to a hot stove for
about half a day - & The vicissitudes from heat to cold, & from
cold to heat, - hence they so often occur
in the Spring & fall.

3 Great & sudden changes in the weight
of the Air - hence they sometimes occur
after ascending heights or climbing moun-
tains. - The hemorrhage in these two
last cases ^{is} chiefly from the lungs.
They are said to be very common in Vienna
from the inhabitants living in very
high houses ^{hostile} and ascending ^{to} the upper stories.

4 Every thing that increases the force of the
blood in the blood vessels such as violent exercise,
lifting weights ^{great pressure} - sudden exertions - and
violent passions, and the venereal app-
etite. The last induces hemorrhage ^{etc:}
only. All the former causes produce
hemorrhage chiefly from the nose & lungs.

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Under this head, I include the sensations produced by animal magnetism. It has sometimes induced a bluding from the nose.^{II} The causes which act partially

upon the body in inducing hemorrhage are of a local nature, and are different according to the parts on which they act. I shall mention respiration. These act only ~~on~~ ⁱⁿ the lungs.

2^o Hanging down the head & intensor of the eye. These induce a bluding from the nose.

3^o Cold feet. This cause operates upon the nose & lungs. ~~& goit~~

Hemorrhages are sometimes said to be epidemic. They occurred in the army in many instances which marched to quell the western dissension in 1794. They arise from the same cause which is said to produce Epidemic Depopulations, ^{an Epidemic} fever, palsey & goit - i.e. - from the ~~fever~~

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attended with a disposition to relieve itself
by spontaneous hemorrhages. All such
fevers are easily cured by Os. Remember
the rule formerly laid down in our Thera-
peuticks. These spontaneous hemorrhages
are like the posts & hands on a road.
They ~~show us~~^{point to} the way we should go, but
do not move to help us along. In
like manner, these hemorrhages suggest
to us - the propriety of following Nature,
but in most cases it should be with
a lancet, or Astringents in our hands,
for she generally does too little, or too
much in all febrile diseases in which
hemorrhages are symptoms.

Before we proceed to the cure of ha-
emorrhages, it becomes us to inquire
are there any that it is unsafe to cure.

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✓ In Asturia Dr Thirry says that further this
hemorrhage prevents the leprosy & the
itch. Here likewise it would be unsafe
to check it. — Take notice again Gent. of
the extensive connection of the irritation
on the Rectum with the whole System
with the Skins.

I answer in persons disposed to apply -
patty-mania &c it will be unsafe for
a while to check an hemorrhage from
the hemorrhoidal vessels - until the predis-
position to those diseases is removed. In
the vicarious discharge of the menses
from a sore, or from the bowels may
be colligated, until the natural course
of the blood be restored. A bleeding of the
nose likewise should ^{not} be stopped in a
fever with cephalic determination,
while it is not expulsive, or disproportional
to the disease, but in all other cases of
hemorrhage, recourse should be had to
medicine. The following are the general
remedies for this purpose.

In hemorrhage of great morbid
excitement, the remedies should be
125. accommodated to the state of ~~of~~ the

V J once went to take up a blood vessel
which had been ruptured by a mortification
of one half the Penis from a paraphtysmon.
— In order to obtain more light there for
that purpose, — I directed a window shutter
to be ~~up~~ fastened back near my patient's
bed. To do this, it was necessary to
raise the lower sash of ~~the~~ a window,
which instantly admitted a stream of
of Air ~~as unceasly~~
~~noway~~ ~~Cold~~ ~~than~~ ~~it has been on any~~
~~Day this year~~ upon the ~~as~~ exposed blood
vessel. The bleeding was checked in an
instant, and that to by such a con-
traction of the blood vessel that I could
not discern the spot from whence the
blood had issued. ~~being~~ = being so injected with
~~blood~~ as to press the artery.

~~To~~ ~~green~~ ~~to~~ ~~hypocritre~~ would be ~~useful~~.
+ when blood is thus checked it is from
the coagulating lymph forming a ~~thrombus~~,
or the cellular substance around an artery. =

probe, & condition of the system.

2 Cold Air - Cold water, & ice. many soldiers owe their lives to Cold Air after a battle choking the ~~blood~~ discharge of blood from their wounds. ~~stoppage~~ case. immersing the whole, or a part of the body in cold water, less by reducing the morbid action of the blood vessels, stops an hemorrhage.

[A wounded deer always flies to a spring of cold water in which it nearly buries itself, & thereby stops ^{its} bleeding wound.]
Ice by its ~~heat~~ greater abstracting power of heat after chess hemorrhage after cold air, and cold water have been used to no purpose.

3 ~~Laxt purgatives~~ Rest ^{5 minutes} & current purges; & certain medicines of an astringent nature. as Alum, see oak gall, see Sarsapar.

4 Ligatures to the limbs, so as to constrict the arteries have been much recommended. J.G.

~~B when applied to the limbs ^{the fingers} be from the
fingers upwards to prevent mortification
from pressure above them.~~

V The prophylactic remedies should be
1 temperance 2 exercise - 3 small
d. Visitations when the disease is coming on,
~~and~~ 4 gentle laxatives, and avoiding
all its remote exciting causes.

VI If the account I have given of the use of the
~~it~~ both the grades of Hemorrhage, it
will be of immense consequence to inquire
whether any previous disease, or position
of the body - or whether habitual - or even
accidental mental excitement may not
have induced Obstructions in that viscus.

~~If~~ they have - our remedies will probably
be ineffectual, until that obstruction
be removed by local internal, and
external Detergents. There very promising
most effect in this ~~case~~ - instead
or the common subspinae or

can say nothing ^{to} their favor from
my own experience. I have lately seen them
so with effect by Dr Stewart. They consist of
Blisters, and a diet, consisting only of
vegetables.

For hemorrhages attending with
weak morbid action, the following Remedies
are proper. 1 Opium. 2 Bark - 3 Steel
of the white kind in preference to the black or vitriolic.
Copper & cordial diet & gentle exercise.

✓ We proceed now to treat of particular
Hemorrhages. & I begin the Nose-called
Epistaxis. —

It is sometimes a symptom of fever.
I have ^{known} seen it twice to prove fatal. In
one instance it was accompanied with petechia.
— Cuprums O.S. was used in both cases, but
the pulse remained tense, in one of them to
the last hours of life.

It is more commonly induced
by falls, blows, & picking the nose, and by
that state of fulness which takes place

I said formerly mentioned nine cases of persons dying of hemorrhages in whom the Spleen was found after death disengaged from enlargement, & what he calls profusion. Then hemorrhages ^{were} from the nose, stomach, womb & hemorrhoidal veins. Vanwiethe says he once attended a patient in whom an increase of the Spleen enabled him to predict a return of a bleeding from the nose. In most cases of hemorrhage it will be useful to suspect

V Dr Darwin commends dipping the whole head in a bucket of cold water. ~~In~~ have
~~One of the cases of this disease which~~
proved fatal; It arose from a malignant fever in which the blood often refuses to coagulate, & the coagulation of the blood which ^{frequently} checks hemorrhages.

+ the Spleen to be obstructed & to employ suitable remedies both external and internal to remove those obstructions. every & a cause promise most success in such cases.

in the vessels about puberty. Anger induced
it in Mrs Bruce.

The Remedies should be if the pulse
be tense 1st. - 2 Rest in a sitting, or half
recumbent posture. 3 Cold applications to the
neck. Iced wine and ice with immediate fur-
-up in the case of ^{It would give temporary relief} Cash & I have seen a
handkerchief dipped in cold water & applied
to the Scrotum instantly check this humor-
-ous. 4 Plugs. 5 Blister to the neck.
diet. Its recurrence should be prevented by
avoiding all ^{its} general & specific causes,
particularly tight ligatures round the neck..

Hemoptysis.

This disease is known by a redness of the
cheeks - a sense of heaviness, or pain, or heat
in the breast - dyspnoea - tickling in the fumes,
small cough - with a discharge of blood from
the mouth. —

✓ In addition to those causes I shall add a
high and light air. This, some years ago induced
it upon the heights of the Allegany mountain in a
woman coming from Pittsburgh. She expired in
~~the same addition to those causes I shall add,~~
~~the stage in which she was travelling.~~
as D'gilchrist tells us Be not right pro-

-duced it in three persons in Scotland I met
with three cases of it in a cold walk in
the month winter of 1790. Singing bro't it
on the celebrated actress Maria Anne. Laughing
on Mrs. Allston - & lifting a bag of meal on
the Revⁿ Mr Jones. and a sudden gust of
anger in a gentleman & his who
I provided for a gentleman ^{in the summer of 1809 at} who
~~the Bedford Spring in this state~~ He had
so far recovered of a disease in his breast,
as to undertake a journey on horseback
in order to complete his cure. In consequence
of a ^{of a sudden} gust of anger in the
of a quarrel wⁱ. a horse for not bringing
his horse out of the stable in meat order,
he bursted a blood vessel in his lungs &
expired in a few minutes afterwards.

There is sometimes a discharge from the ¹² fauces of blood which has been mistaken for hemoptysis. no cough, nor fever, nor pain attend it. The source of it may be seen by means of a looking glass.

Sometimes the discharge is from the trachia, in which case there is a hawking with but little cough, or pain. ^{It has been called the hawking of those mentioned its causes formerly.} The following facts in the history of this disease are worthy of our notice.

~~It is often induced by great heat & cold, & by sudden vicissitudes in the weather.~~

1 Three fourths of all the cases of this disease when profuse, occur in the night, - owing to the debility which induces predisposes to it, being greater in the night than at other time.

2 Loud ~~sh~~ and long speaking, also hallowing hoars are enumerated among its existing causes, but two circumstances attending its occurrence are very striking. 1 Reasons

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who employ their lungs steadily, & with an
equal degree of force are seldom affected by
this disease. These are public Orators - City
watchmen - Players - Lawyers, & persons who
employ their lungs frequently in singing. The
last is said to prevent it, and hence Brissot
ascribes the greater frequency of pulmonary
complaints among the ladies of the society
of friends in this city, to their not using
their lungs in that ^{natural} pleasant & healthful
exercise - I say natural exercise, for to sing
is as natural to man ^{& woman} as to speak. The
clergy it is true - are more often affected w.
Hemoptysis, but I believe it ~~so~~ is not so
much from cold, & long speaking, as
from taking cold after ~~being~~ having un-
done what the late Mr Whitefield used
to call a pulpit sweat. Taylors & Shoemakers are
often affected with it.
It has been remarked that the
hemorrhage from

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the lungs seldom follows the cause which excites ^{it} immediately, but generally from a day to a month after it. The Rev³ Mr Winchester who died of this disease informed me that after the most fatiguing use of his lungs in preaching, he never spat blood till the day afterwards. ^{known} He however ~~had~~ two instances of its not occurring till a month after the lungs were debilitated by public speaking.

3 In those habits where ~~so~~ ^{so far} the premonitory signs of consumption have occurred, an hemorrhage from the lungs often prevents or cures the disease. It is remarkable the ~~longer~~ more copious the hemorrhage, the more certain the ^{I remarked this when treating on} pulmonary consumption. ^{Crest, Pitty Drinker, Lee,} & London. ^{W^m Miller, M^r of mid: D^r Boston.}

4 The discharge of blood from a rupture of a blood vessel in the lung is sometimes so sudden & copious as to suffocate. Against it

I have elsewhere called pneumonia & the
anæsthesia of the lungs. The ^{As} as Aæsophay
of the brain is caused by inhalation & extravasation of
blood, so is the anæsthesia of the lungs. In the
case I have mentioned, the disease ^{partly} death was
induced by extravasation. I have seen it more
profuse as in a Col. Atlee who fell dead in
the streets of Philadelphia about the year 1789.

+ In these cases, the disease is confined to
the first or pulmonary division of the tan-
guineous ^{System} ~~temperament~~ - It is the
aærtic ^{temperament} division by its refusing to
concur in producing general fever prevents
the usual consequence of a pulmonary
hemorrhage - a chronic cough without

is opposed so universally ¹⁵ thid the lungs, as
to kill by what I called formerly an Apo-
plexy of the lungs. I once saw this in a
Clock in one of the public Offices of the United
States. not more than two spoonsful of blood
was discharged from his mouth. His lungs
were drowned in this own blood. He had
been consumptive for several years. ✓

5 The Hemoptysis in many people is a
local disease, unattended with general
debility in which case it is seldom fatal,
and often as innocuous as a bleeding of
the nose. The King of Prussia was subject
to it during the whole of his last seven
years war. I have seen it in several
persons in this city who now enjoy good
health. +

6 It is less dangerous & fatal in people
in the decline of life than in young, and

a fever is often equally harmful for months
years, and even during a whole life. It
was by contemplating these facts, I was led
to subdivide the Sanguineous System into
the two ~~dispositions~~^{predispositions} I have mentioned.

Vg when it arises from Gout; or to
speak more properly, in gouty habits, it
is seldom attended with danger.

9 In Chronic Hypnotysis the lungs
have been found nearly filled with little
polypi.

middle aged people, from the Inflammability of the blood vessels being worn away, & from the venous having taken the place of the arterial plethora.

7 Alarming & dangerous as this Disease is, many persons who have been afflicted with it have arrived at a great age. The King of Persia lived to be 75 - John Woodley 86, Sir Hans Sloane 96, and ~~the~~ ^{of the French} Normandie of this country to be near 90, all of whom were affected by it more or less in the early & middle parts of their lives. V

10 That form of Hemoptysis which Dr. Cullen calls Vicaria - is seldom fatal, & rarely terminates in Consumption. It attends the suppression of the menses, ^{& bleeding piles. They are} it is easily cured, but often goes off of itself.

11 While that which precedes Consumption, that which follows its effects in

✓ 2 After V.S.: common salt should be swallowed by tea-spoons - or table spoonfuls according as the patient is able to bear it. It acts by imparting such a stimulus to the Trachea - which is transmitted to the bleeding vessel which it forces into contractions & thus stops the effusion of blood. It may be used before V.S. when it can't be conveniently performed. It is ~~a~~^{without} temporary remedy ~~only~~ - & ~~to be~~ used only during the continuance of the hemorrhage. If it fails & coagulation be had 3 to cold consisting of cold water rec'd. into the stomach. light cloathing but Dr Brown says to when taken in the form of brine & for a constant drink it has great power & consumption of water. If the exposure to the elements & cold parts of time nice offering in the common salt fail, recourse is had to 3 cold. consisting of water rec'd. into the stomach & cold applications to the whole body. Dr Bond remedy, & cold water to the Proctum. M^r Deacon's remedy. 4 Vegetable Aids 5 ^{alum.}

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the lungs, generally proves fatal. ~~commonly~~ ^{more} ~~before~~ ^{than} however
we come now to its Remedies.

These should be 1 V.S. accommodated to the state of the pulse, and condition of the system. The Rev^d Dr Smith President of the College at Princeton lost 3200 of blood in the course of a few days before he was able to check the hemorrhage from ~~the~~ ^{his} lungs. Sometimes the ~~pulm~~ lungs are so engorged with blood in this disease exactly in the same way as they are in Pneumonia rotka. In this case, the pulse is languid, or natural, but ~~to~~ ^a great difficulty of breathing occurs here. This state of the pulse so far from forbidding V.S., calls loudly for it - The ~~pulse~~ often becomes active or tense after it - owing to the pulmonary vessels taking an morbid or inflammatory action. V

V all its exciting causes such as great heat-
cold- ^{every} hallowing & reading loud, or long, singing
laughing, & lifting weights should be avoided. -

~~H~~ too much can not be said in favor of
this remedy. ~~This was introduced by the late Dr.~~
~~Glenworth. In the Amiles they do greater~~
~~vice from their sympathy with the lungs.~~
~~Baglii speaks often & much of the connection~~
~~between those two parts of the body.~~

a salivation. I have used this remedy
in Consumpsⁿ attended with a gittering of
blood without inducing the disease. Quollect
the fact from Dr Frost of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 38th consumptive

remedies or

6 Opium & Sack. Saturn¹⁶ & ¹⁶ blisters from neck or
10 to gentle purges th^d: be given to alleviate irritation
from the bowels, and convulsions - coughing -
large draughts at a time of liquids of all kinds
should be strictly forbidden.

After ^{great} morbid action has been reduced, or if the
disease come on with feeble morbid action
the Remedies should be 1 Common Salt.

2 Opiates in large quantities, - but if they are
disagreeable or ineffectual - the Liver Myosianus
or others have should be given. - it acts like Opium,
but without inducing Costiveness. 3 ^{British Oil} ~~Thold of Amber~~
has cureⁿ this state of the disease After all other
remedies had been tried to no purpose. 4 6 to 10 dr.
Oil of Amber w^{ch} probably have the same effects
to the neck & to the back & ^{first} & to the
4 Blisters applied to every part of the ~~breast~~ ^{breast} & to the
~~breast~~ ^{breast} & to the ~~breast~~ ^{breast} & to the
pit, and drinks. Once stopped by a draught of Brandy
toddy. 5 Emetics have been recom^d in this state of
Hemorrhage from the lungs ^{by Dr Bryan Robinson.}
~~between~~ ^{between} gouty.

- If all the above remedies failed - they shd be tried - if not
in vomiting, - certainly in emetics doses. 6th
To prevent the return of this disease
gentle exercise should be advised, & a residence

Patients having Disease Obstructed Ventilated
Spleens. In those cases, some of them
~~are often~~^{in all countries} that proportion of Consumptive
patients a considerable number generally
have ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ a discharge of blood from the
lungs.

7 Dr Drayton of Carolina in his late visit to
this cityⁱⁿ 1806 informed me that while he was
a student in the University of Edinburgh there was a
woman in the Infirmary of that place who
was kept alive ~~from 18 months to~~ by being bled
every 3 or four days ~~for it was the~~ in order to prevent a dangerous
hemorrhage from her lungs. After
spending her life for 18 months by this
means, she was visited with a fever which
which she recovered. From that time, the
her hemorrhage from her lungs ceased
without the aid of any more Drs. This fact
is an important one. The arterial system
in this case was probably unequally

when practicable, in an uniform climate. I
have known the disease twice radically cured by cordial
Drinks & diet. The former in the Rev Dr Sam Smith
who ascribes his recovery wholly to the constant use
of Porter. the latter in Captain of Maryland who
after trying low diet - journeys voyages for several
years to no purpose - suddenly took to living on a
cordial diet - from which time he has lived free
of his disease. — occasional Ds. has likewise
proved a excellent prophylaxis of this malady.
The late Dr Bond lost blood every 6 weeks for many
years to prevent a return of it, & thus outlived it.
~~This~~^{A full} pulse, & a sense of fulness at his breast were
the signs which always induced him to rise the
lancet. He lived at the same time temperately,
especially in the use of Wine. I adopted his practice
& used it for many years, & to it under God owe
my preservation from death from a publick disease.

In addition to frequent & small Ds. & low diet,
I soon have derived great benefit from the use
of the Bark taken ^{as a prophylactic remedy} during after the cessation of the
disease, & ~~had~~ during the absence of a cough. I =

Hortensia Her angioma
excited. The fever by diffusing throughout
the body was probably confined to
her lungs. The fever by diffusing the
excited excitability of her lungs the
pulmonary, to the Aortic System, was
the means of curing her. Read the
facts of a preternaturally frequent pulse
becoming natural after a fever in the
Rev^d McCayton of Liverpool, & from now
excitement being infused into the blood =
Vessels by ^{the} excited stimulus of the
blood. The inference of those facts is
to know a man of these two facts, if w^t
ask what would be the effect of exciting
the aortic system by artificial means
as ^{for the} hemorrhage? Exciting an inflam.
on the skin by hot Impetigo & dressed,
might produce this fever. I conceive this
mode of inducing fever w^t not only be the
safest, but the most effectual from the

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had the authority of his Hand drawn for the
use of this medicine who used it for Hemop-
tysis, and afterwards took a dose of it every
day for 45 years. He died I have said at 96
in the full enjoyment of all his mental
faculties. The difference of opinion respecting
the safety of the Bark has arisen only
from the different states of the System
in which it has been given. In an
active state of the Pulse, it is certainly
improper, but in the typhus pulse, in fever,
or the pulse of debility, it is a noble charged
medicine. I owe much to it, taken
often taken it to in the intervals of
Hemostysis, and left always with great
& immediate benefit. turn to it to
~~Deayton~~

brance

nature of the
law of ~~sympathy~~ sympathia between the lungs &
Skin - that is - the excitement of the vessels
on the surface of the ~~surface~~ of the body is always
followed by a diminution of the excitement of
the lungs. & vice versa. I called this ~~the former~~
= by inverse sympathy. — The internal med.
cannot be employed to ^{excite} act upon the ~~act upon~~
System without acting alike upon the vessels
of the lungs. — Recall what was said of the
bilious fever of Lancashire preventing pulmonary
inflammation.

Hematemesis, or a Vomiting of blood.

This disease is accompanied with a sense of oppression & distress at Stomach. The blood discharged is generally of a black color, & often coagulated. The blackness is owing to the bottom of the blood as it lay in the stomach, being inverted after it is ejected, & blood you know when deprived of air always assumes a black color. It is sometimes mistaken for the black Vomiting in the yellow fever.

The blood is not always discharged from a ruptured blood vesicle in the stomach. This has been proved by a dissection made by Vanswicker. It has been proved to come from the Liver, ~~& spleen~~ in some cases. Swellings of the spleen have been observed to subside after a passing of blood.

Dr Ludwig takes notice of a membrane

V Its remote & exciting cause, are
1 Obstructions in the Liver & Spleen.
2 Hard Drinking 3 Acid Substances taken
into the Stomach 4. The violent operation
of a pulse. 5 Obstruction of the Genes -
hence it occurs most frequently in women.
6 Impression of the piles. 7 Concupison.
I once saw it thus induced by the Strain-
ing of a horse. 8 Ice cream. ~~Jno~~ Allison.

or vehicles or

being sometimes ejected from the Stomach. It
is probably formed by the same kind of Inflammation
which takes place in the trachea, pharynx &
bowels, or it may be the coagulating lymph
of the blood converted into a membrane by
lying in the Stomach.

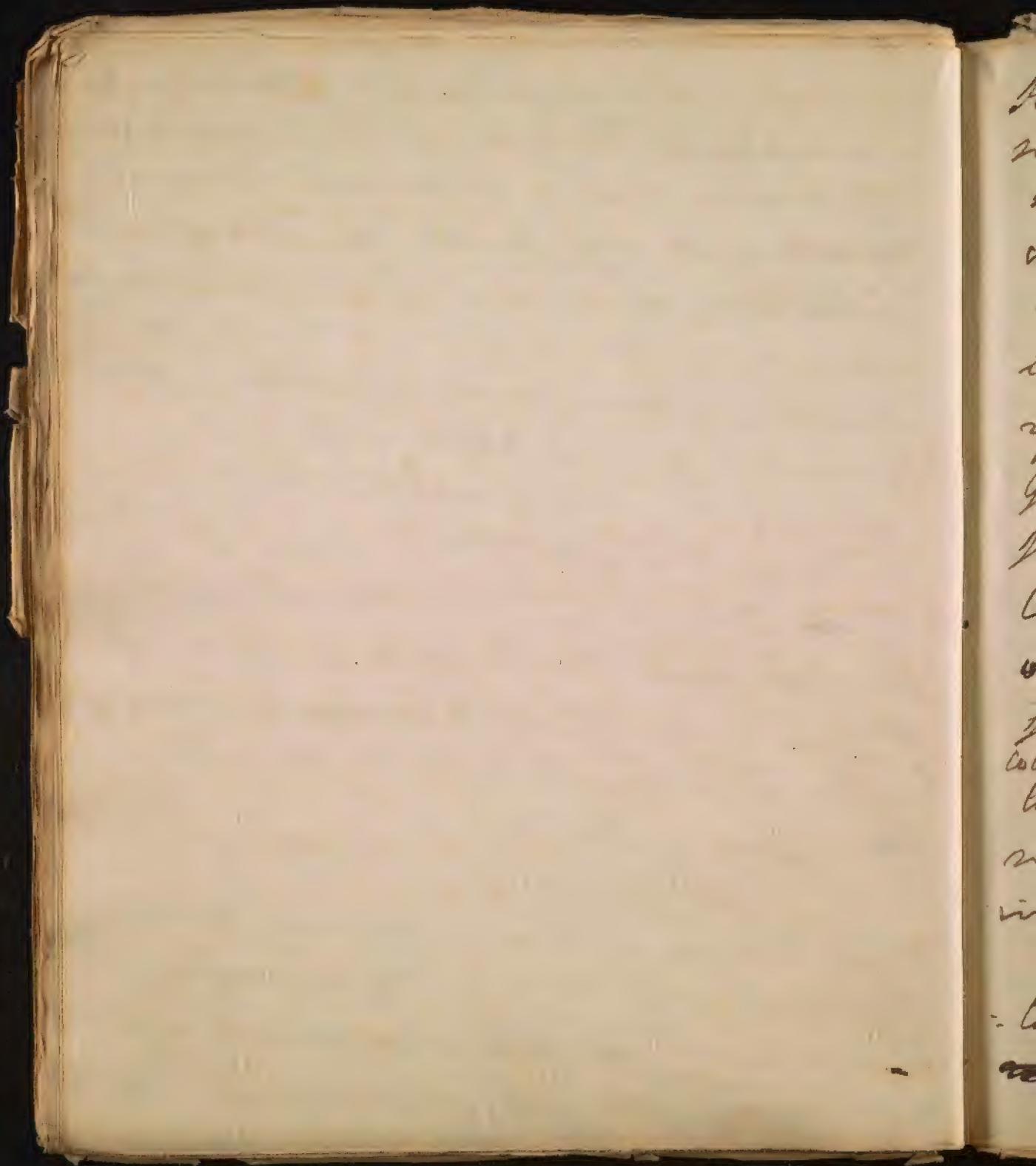
A hectic fever sometimes follows this
disease & is generally fatal.

It sometimes ends in an Ascites which
is likewise incurable.

~~Blood~~ Blood is sometimes discharged thro'
the ~~bott~~ bowels. If it be red it is of
& alarming, but if it be black, & granulous
like that which is ejected from the Stomach it is
less unfavourable. ✓

- Remedies

The discharge of blood is often so copious in
this disease as to render its unnecessary.
It is indicated ^{now & then} ~~occasionally~~ when it is the effect
of impended piles, or obstructed menses. The



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Stomach is often so ²³ insatiable as not to bear medicine of any kind. - But this is not always the case. I have once ^{cold water} relieved it by giving a table spoonful of Salt. Rose leaf tea ^{also} ~~and~~ ^{with} Vinegar has done service. Honey: Should be given - but if it be rejected - it should be given ^{by way of Glycerine} in a small quantity of water - The quantity of water should be small - least by distending the Colon at the flexion under the Stomach, or pressing on the liver or Spleen it should increase the discharge of blood. Cold water should likewise be given by way of Glycerine. Alum & Sae. Saturn: Should be given in moderate doses. If they do no good, abstain immediately from them.

A Counter Action should be attempted by means of a Blister to the ~~the~~ external region of the Stomach.

~~Bello~~ After the aspiration of the

v is up to when it comes on suddenly
without Chronic predisposing debility. ^{In the} Within
~~the last 7 months~~ ^{years 1803 & 4} I ~~have~~ been attended two
patients in this city & its neighbourhood both
of whom had been intemperate, & both
of whom died with ascites. & I thought
I had cured one of them. He was well for
nearly a year, but ~~easy~~ by returning to his
old habits of drinking. ^{his} ~~disease~~ vomiting of blood,
and ascites returned of which he died.
— In the year 1805 ~~a few months ago~~ I was consulted in
the case of a Mr J H Randolph of Virginia
which was exactly similar to the one

hemorrhages, the recurrence of it should be prevented by a mild diet - gently acting medicines, and rest. Of a strict search should be made into the state of the Liver, & Spleen, and if they be obstructed, those obstructions should be removed. Vogel & Donatius mention Cures being performed by medicines given for that purpose.

I have ~~sung to~~ ^{generally} It is often a fatal disease when it arises from chronic causes. It

The melaena or hemorrhage from the Liver consists in a discharge of black ^{Sometimes mixed with green bile} & putrid blood from the bowels. It succeeds Obstructions of long standing in the Liver. The blood I have seldom seen a flowing from it, and I believe never in hard drinkers, in whom it most frequently occurs.

last described. I gave the best advice I was
able, but did not encourage his physician
to expect a recovery from it. He soon
afterwards died.

... hemorrhage &c &c

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Hemorrhage from the bowels.

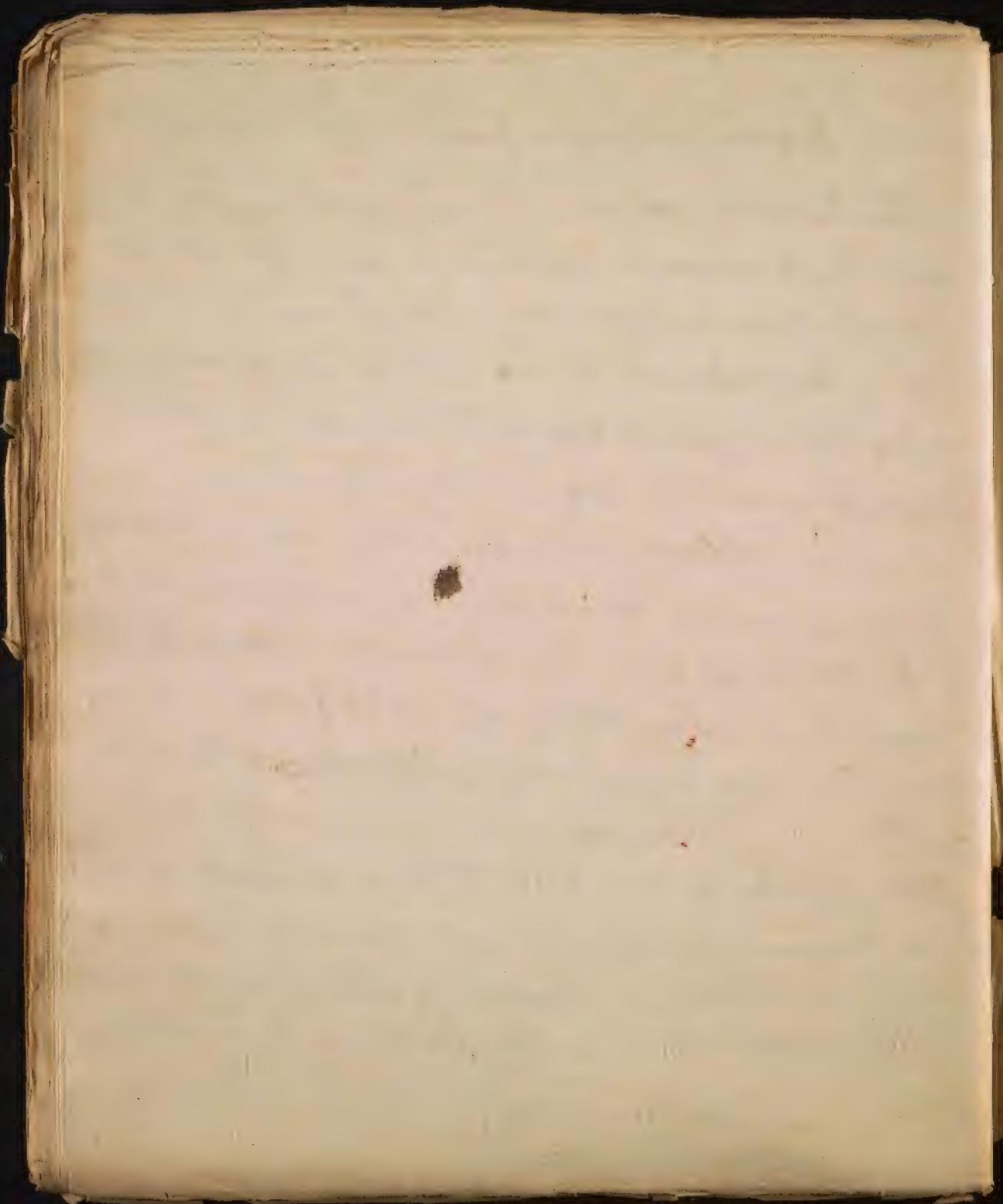
The intestines sometimes pour forth red blood mixed with mucus. It occurs now & then in Dysentery. Its Remedies are
1st if the pulse be tense - 1 Land. & cold water
also Astringent vegetables both by the mouth, and by way of injection.

Bloody Urine from the Kidneys & Bladder.

It arises from 1 Calentis irritating sensible parts.
2 hard Riding. 3 The use of Cantharides. 4 It is sometimes a symptom of malignant fevers. 5 It has been known to succeed the operation of the piles.

Remedies

1st If pulse be tense. 2 Dr Martin hath of Cheshire informed me he had cured it by giving common Salt. 3 glisters of Land. & cold water. 4 Cold Applications to the back. 5 Rest, & 6 low diet.



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Hemorrhage from hemorrhoids &c
the Bleeding piles. 26

The Remedies, when profuse, or not ruptured
to prevent, or cure other diseases should be
Hand - Cold water - Sal: Sut: Alum: and
galls applied to the Anus. Glysters of the
same medicines should be injected. Recumbent
rest - and Aliment which would afford the
least quantity of feces should be recommended.
I have seldom known it prove fatal.

Hemorrhagia Uterina

It occurs mostly about the Apsation of the
menses - in pregnancy - and at other periods
from a sedentary life & in temperate weather.
- foot strokes are said to predispose to it.

Its Remedies are 1. Vg: if the pulse be
feeble, 2 Rest in a recumbent posture,
& often for several days. 3 Cold applications
to the Regio pubis. 4 flour to the same part.

* you will find a
in the medical museum
The following letter from Dr Burton of
West Virginia will shew the efficacy of the
Remedies I have recommended in this Disease.

+ In the German Ephemerides there is an
acc^d of this Disease being cured by the Fleahs
Also by a tertian fever. The itch in this
case must have cured only the concomitance
of the pain of itching & the pleasure of
Scratching. It has been p: 28 =.

+ In thus terminating fatally it resen-
bles ~~a prodigious consumption~~ or an hemorrhage
from the lungs. When it occurs in the
early or forming state of Consumption, ^{I said formerly} it is
extremely fatal, but often salutary. But
when it occurs in the latter stage of =

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It acts by decomposing the blood, & thereby en-
abling the thrombosis formed from the co-
agulating lymph to check the bleeding vessels.
4. Hemorrhage in large quantities. 5 Blisters to the
Thighs. 6 Alum - Galls & Sarsaparilla ^{for} a fainting fit.
Should be prevented by occasional vs: if it occur
in pregnancy. In this way I have frequently
prevented abortions. 2 by a diet of salted meat, with a
small quantity of veg: food. 3 by avoiding
climbing stairs, & getting into a high carriage.
Where the pulse is languid, the preventives
should be Back - Steel - exercise, and
cordial diet. ✓
^{I have seen} however, this disease prove fatal
in its course, and

I have never seen this disease more fatal
except immediately after parturition, and
where it ended in other diseases, as Cancer
or syphilis - or ~~lunacy~~ ~~lunacy~~

= Consumption; it is generally a mortal symptom; for it arises in this case from an erosion of a blood vessel by the matter which is formed from Ulcers in the lungs. ~~recat~~^{wholly} the same thing occurs in the hemorrhage a uterine. - It is a safe disease in its early stage, but ~~after a while~~ when the disease in the Uterus which induces it ends in Ulcer, it is ~~and~~ these Ulcers eat into adjoining blood vessels it is a dangerous & often a fatal disease. It might be called a ~~Pulmonary~~
~~Uterine~~ Consumption in the Uterus. While see here Gent. another instance of the Unity and simplicity of disease! The remedy here in this case sh^t. be Oenerry, and a Milk diet.

checked when it appeared in the form of a
metematerial discharge of the lochia by putting
a child to the breast, or by applying dry cups
to the ~~breasts~~. They both act by creating a
~~cessation~~ action & they do this
the more so, from the intimate connection be-
tween the breasts and uterus.

Hemorrhage from wounds

They occur in places, and at times where a needle
cannot be used, or will not be submitted to. The
contraction of ^{on the wound, or on the artery above it by a} the bleeding, or by the artery above it by a
Tourniquet, and pressure below it with ^{despite} exposure,
2 Cold Air 3. Cold water [Recollect the fact of the
water stopping its bleeding] ^{despite} by plunging itself in
a cold spring or water] & the coagulation of the blood
with ~~flour~~ ^{Bol. Armon:} ~~salt~~ fine flour
4. Styptics. These are such substances as contract
the vessels. They are Alcohol - ^{Sac. Saturn:} Impertine,
& the mineral acids. 2 such as act by coagulating
the blood. These are hirt - sponge - ^{Bol. Armon:}

5 If all fail 5 the People. Upon this
unrest I cannot help mentioning an
~~mentioning an~~
~~the surgeon who first employed them~~
~~the Apocdote of~~
Ambrose Paré, was persecuted for cruelty
by his brethren for using them. He
was even called "Carnifex" or hangman
by the College of physicians in Paris.
The good old man meekly & pionously
replied to this abuse of him by saying
that "for the good of mankind, & the
honor of Surgery - he was inspired by
God with that good thought."

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and fine flour. 3 Such as act by destroying
the nipples themselves, & forming an eschar. Then
are blue vit: boiling sp^t Sanguentine, and
Lunar carmine. The last often checks hemorrh-
age from a Vix after b.^s: when all other
applications have proved ineffectual. A piece
of Court plaster has often had the same effect.

Hemorrhages from the Skin

They occur in malignant fevers, especially
when the skin has been destroyed by Blisters.
They have been produced by great agony of
mind. Their Remedies are external astring^{nt}
& internal tonics.

I have known one instance of an
Hemorrhage from the nipples in a wo-
man who gave suck, & I have read
an acc^t of its occurring at the Cape of Good
Hope. The last I saw yielded to gently
astringent external applications.

